



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

"Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees or to secure reforestation. . . . The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected ; and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree-loving priests to prevent their destruction."

#### NEWS ITEMS.

Professor John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, and his family were on the steamer Republic during the recent collision with the Florida. Professor Coulter lost the manuscript of his proposed new book on gymnosperms. He expects to resume his journey soon ; he had originally planned to attend the Darwin celebrations in England.

The University of Wisconsin is to build on its campus a building suitable for the United States Forestry Service, thus enabling the Service to concentrate its western laboratories, and carry on a series of investigations on timber, lumbering, the making of wood pulp, and the utilization of present by-products. The government will in return equip the building and provide for lectures to students at the university.

A series of nine lectures on Charles Darwin and his influence on science are being given Friday afternoons, at 4 P. M., in 309 Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. The first two on "Darwin's Life and Work" by Henry Fairfield Osborn and "Terrestrial Evolution and Paleontology" by William Berryman Scott, have been given. The others are: "Darwin's Influence on Zoölogy" by Thomas Hunt Morgan, February 26 ; "Darwin in Relation to Anthropology" by Franz Boas, March 5 ; "Darwin's Contribution to Psychology" by Edward Lee Thorndike, March 12 ; "Darwin's Influence on Botany" by Daniel Trembly MacDougal, March 19 ; "Darwinism and Modern Philosophy" by John Dewey, March 26 ; "Cosmic Evolution" (date subject to change) by George Ellery Hale, April 2 ; and "Darwinism in Relation to the Evolution of Human Institutions" by Franklin Henry Giddings, April 16.